FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5, 1833 [NO. 818.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
$3 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 during the year of subscription; or the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square first, & thirty cents for each succeeding one. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued, forbid, and charged accordingly.
All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

BONNETS and HATS.
Case Tuscan BONNETS,
do Belgian ditto.
do Misses, assorted.
—*Also*—
doz. Palm leaf HATS,
Received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
January 1833. 14-tf

List of Lands,
for the Taxes due thereon for the years 1831. The sale to take place at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 8th day of February next. *Tax.*
acres, supposed to be Alexander Munn's, not listed, on Dobbin's Creek, Cents. 75
do. Hugh Cravy, waters of Black river, not listed, 30
do Mary McColl, on Puppy Creek, 43
Lot North side of Rowan street, Dav. Hay's, 30
acres on Rum Creek, Estate of A Smith, $1 00
do do do do 10
do do do do 74
do Cartden Branch, do do 32
JOHN BLACK, *Late Sheriff.*
January 1833. 14-ts.

5 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by
J. MUNN.
March 13. 71tf

JACKSON HOTEL.
Liberty Point,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes by unceasing assiduity to merit a greater portion of patronage. He is pleased in stating, that he has just erected a splendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived and kept table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market; and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in this place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with provender, and attended by careful and faithful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.
WADDLE CADE.
November 27, 1832. 8 tf

NEW STORE.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a full supply of the following articles.
Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes.
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.
Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.
WILL. O JEFFREYS.
N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.
October 9. 1-tf.

New Watches, Jewelry, &c.
J. CAMPBELL,

HAS just received and offers for sale, at his Old Stand, a few doors West of the Market Square, a new and handsome assortment of
WATCHES,
AND
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE, FINE CUTLERY, MILITARY GOODS, MATHEMATICAL and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FINE PAINTS, PERFUMERY, &c. together with almost every article usually found in establishments of the kind.
Fayetteville, Dec. 4. 9-*tf*
☞Clock and Watch repairing and other work in the line thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.
JUST received an assortment of Leather TRAVELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.
For sale by
A. KIMBALL.
November 15. §6-tf.§

FISH.
20 Kegs prime Cod FISH.
For sale by
A. KIMBALL.
November 1833. ‖6-tf.‖

Notice to Travellers,
FARE REDUCED.
THE Charleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton, Marion Court House, and Georgetown, leaves the Planter's Hotel every day at 2 o'clock P. M.
This Route has been greatly improved by the addition of new Coaches and several Teams of Horses. The time has been arranged that Godfrey's Ferry and Pee Dee Bridge are crossed by day light: the Houses of accommodation are good.
Through \$18. Apply for Seats, or further information at the Planter's Hotel
JAMES DOUGLASS, *Agent for the Proprietor.*
N. B. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.
December 1832. 10tf.

FOR SALE,
119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)
ALSO,
Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Walnuts.
R. MAYNARD & CO.
October 2. 800-tf.

Specific for Ague and Fever.
THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,
AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.
It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.
Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.
When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.
For sale by
THOMAS COCHRAN,
North East corner of Market Square

To the Public.
THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,* for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from that distressing complaint and found no permanent relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken according to directions.
ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 9th, 1832. 88 tf.

Removal.
JAMES KYLE
HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES.
Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
March 20. 72tf.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons that are indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle the same, as I am closing my business in Fayetteville. Longer indulgence cannot be given.
HENRY L. JONES.
December 18th, 1832. 11 tf

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce,*
6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE
Dry Goods,
MEN'S CLOAKS.
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.
JOHN MUNN.
December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

For Sale,
A NEAT family CARRIAGE and Pannel GIG.—*Also,* BAROUCHES. Stick GIGS, light WAGONS, &c. GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Coach Makers.
Fayetteville, December 4, 1832. 9:f.

NOTICE.
JUST received, per Steam Boat Henrietta, the following Goods:
5 hhds prime Sugar,
8 bbls Tanners' Oil,
1 hhd best Winter Lamp Oil,
20 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
200 lbs Dry Do.
20 boxes 8x10 Window Glass,
2 tons Castings, assorted, some large Pots and Kettles, Wagon Boxes, &c.
1 Ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Ginger, Madder, Camphor, &c.
JONES FULLER.
Nov. 27, 1832. 8-tf

12,000 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,
Just received and for sale low for cash or country produce, by HENRY HORN.
January 15 15-tf.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
May 8. 79 tf

Just Receiving,
17 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
70 Bags Cuba Coffee,
25 qr. Casks Sweet Malaga WINE,
10 do do Dry do do,
10 do do Sherry do,
15 do do Marseilles Madeira do,
10 Bags Spice,
5 cases Wool Hats,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
December 18. 11 tf.

FRESH LIME.
200 Casks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME,
Just received, and for sale by
THOS SANDFORD & CO.
Commiss on Merchants.
Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

Notice.
THE Subscriber having determined on closing his present business in Fayetteville, will sell out his
STOCK OF FANCY GOODS
At prime cost, consisting of
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Italian Silks and Satin Levantines,
Gros-de-Berlin and Gros-de-Napies,
Rich fancy colored Silks, all kinds,
A great variety of fancy Shawls,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Cambric, Jacconet and Swiss Muslins,
A great variety of Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
Blond, gauze and bobinet lace Veils,
Bobinet Lace Tippets and Collars,
Fancy Vestings and Italian Cravats,
Best buck and horseskin Gloves,
Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Bobbins, Laces and Footings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Cambric and furniture Dimity,
One case fine Leghorn Bonnets,
One ditto, low priced,
Dunstable Bonnets and Caps,
Hats, Shoes and Looking Glasses,
Princes Cords and Beaverteens,
An assortment of rich bonnet Ribbons,
A great variety of miscellaneous articles.
All of which will be sold much lower than former prices. HENRY L. JONES.
Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

The Subscriber
HAS just received on consignment, and offers for sale, Person street,
100 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
6 Hhds. good MOLASSES.
WILL. O. JEFFREYS.
December 10, 1832.

HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.
For sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

NOTICE.
MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND, is constituted my Agent for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due to me, with instructions to proceed indiscriminately, by legal process, against all who fail to pay on first application.
WM L HAWLEY.

I OFFER for sale at my Store, three doors East of Market Square, Person-st., wholesale or retail,—
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Cochineal, Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
Facing, Padding and Shoe Lining Skins,
Common and Coarse Shoes, by the Case or retail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black Varnish,
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,
Together with a general assortment of Groceries.

Sugar and Coffee.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
St. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.
JOHN MUNN.
April 17. 76tf.

NEW FIRM.
THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith,* and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of
SMITH, McDONALD & CO.
two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves
Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.
DANIEL SMITH,
JNO MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.
June 5, 1832. 83-tf.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,
10 Hhds Molasses,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
10 doz. Champaign,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
50 casks fresh Lime—for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
December 10. 10tf.

20 Bbls. prime *IRISH POTATOES,* for sale by the barrel or at retail, by
W. L. HAWLEY.
December 10—10-*tf.* *Person street.*

LIME.
118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
January 2, 1832. 61tf.

THOMASTOWN LIME.
100 Casks, in good order, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
August 6th, 1832.

A Valuable LOT For Sale.
THE Lafayette Hotel Company will sell at Auction, on Saturday, the 16th February, at the Lafayette Hotel, a LOT OF GROUND adjoining the Hotel Lot, fronting on Hay street about forty feet. Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale. For any information respecting the Lot, apply to W. WHITEHEAD, or
JOHN CAMPBELL.
January 28. 17ts.

Soap.
50 BOXES No. 1. bar *SOAP,* just received pr. Steamer John Walker, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.
January 28. 17-tf

Chairs.
20 DOZ. Windsor and Flag bottom CHAIRS, of different qualities. *Also,*
A few Rocking Chairs,
For sale by A. KIMBALL.
January 28. 17-tf.

Molasses & Coffee.
20 Hhds. New Crop Bright MOLASSES,
30 bags prime Cuba COFFEE,
Just received and for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
Jan. 29, 1833. 17-3w.

COFFEE, Just Received.
120 Bags Prime Green COFFEE, for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & Co.
January 29. 17-tf.

Shoes, &c.
50 Cases, comprising a general assortment of SHOES, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, received per Steamer Jno. Walker.
AMOS KIMBALL.
January 28. 17tf.

Beef.
A FEW half Barrels *MESS BEEF,* put up expressly for family use, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.
January 28. 17tf.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having qualified at December Term, of Cumberland County Court, as Administrator on the Estate of Thomas Fuller, dec'd, hereby requests those indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
THO. J. CURTIS, *Administrator.*
December 11, 1832 15tf.

Further Notice.
ON Wednesday, the 20th day of February next, will be sold on a credit of twelve months, at the late Dwelling House of the deceased, all the HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and other things too tedious to mention.
T J CURTIS.
Mr. E. Fuller will attend to all the above business. 17ts.

Pewter Ware, Church Furniture, &c.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,
40 Doz. Pewter Plates, assorted, from 14 lbs. to 6 lbs. per dozen.
20 doz. Pewter Basins, assorted, from gallon to pint,
10 doz. Pewter Platters, deep, two sizes,
Pewter Tankards, Baptismal Bowls, Goblets, Coffee Urns, Soup Ladles, &c. &c,
All of best materials and workmanship, at wholesale or retail. JAMES MARTINE
January 12, 1833. 16cow4t.

400 Sacks of blown SALT, for sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.
January 15. 15tf.

Earthenware, China, & Glass.
THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. Importers, 88 *Water Street, New York,* are receiving their Spring Importations in the above line; comprising a great variety of the Newest Patterns, which are offered to Southern Merchants at the most reduced prices possible for the article to be sold at.
In addition to the above, they have a large and complete assortment of gilt and plain LOOKING-GLASSES constantly on hand at low prices.
Hoping a continuation of the liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, we have made every exertion to lay in a Stock of the most desirable Goods for that market—and it shall be our constant endeavor to promote the interest of all those who may favor us with their orders
THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
Importers—88, Water Street, New York.
New York January 18, 1833. 17 9t

$25 Reward.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the month of March, 1830, a Negro Man named LINGO, he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, rather yellow complected, about 48 years of age. I suppose him to be harbored by some white person in Cumberland County, near the head of Rockfish.—The above reward will be given for his confinement in any jail in North Carolina, \$30 if delivered to me at Brownsville, S. Carolina, and \$25 additional for the conviction of the harbourer.
FINLEY M. McKORKLE.
Brownsville, Marlboro' District, S C., Jan. 20.

VALUABLE PLANTATION
FOR SALE.

The Subscriber finding his business too extensive for his circumstances, is induced to offer for sale, his PLANTATION, which surpasses any other within his knowledge, in the State, in the division of fields and convenient buildings, such as a two story Dwelling House, with seven rooms, a Barn 120 feet long, with a proportionable width, and many necessary out Houses, all built on an elevated situation, within the time of eleven years; among other advantages is a never failing limestone Spring, convenient to the dwelling house; also a Well, never known to fail, with excellent water. The Tract contains about Two Hundred Acres, in part adapted to the culture of Cotton, Tobacco, and Grain, one hundred acres of which are in cultivation,—about 40 or 50 acres are rich Low Grounds, including a new Meadow, in good order.
Adjoining this tract, is a large body of wood land, which affords a good range for cattle and hogs, any quantity of which can be purchased of the owners, if desired.
☞The tract is situated about 2¼ miles N. E. of Salem, Stokes County, N. C., where those inclined to purchase, can call, view the premises, and learn further particulars.
ABRAHAM HAUSER.
Salem, Jan. 15, 1833. 17-6w.

Dr. S. M. WHEATON,
Dentist.
HAS taken lodgings at the Planter's Hotel, where he will remain a short time, and will be happy to render his professional services to those who may need them.
Refer to Hon. Wm. Gaston,
Hon. Geo. E. Badger,
Dr. John Beckwith,
Dr. Rufus Haywood,
Gov. Stokes.
Fayetteville, Jan 22. 16tf.

Valuable Real Estate
For Rent, in the Town of Lumberton, N. Carolina.
THE Subscriber offers for Rent for the present year, that well known Public House in Lumberton, for many years occupied by Mrs. Catharine Mac Neill, and for the three last years by Mr. Jno. F. Barnes. The Hotel and all the Out Buildings are in good repair. On the premises is a good garden and a well of good water. There will also be rented with the above, 300 acres of wood Land within one mile of the town, also, three vacant Lots in town under good fence, one of ten acres, one of six acres and one of five acres; also, a Lot with a comfortable Dwelling House with two fire places, nearly opposite the Hotel; also the Store House lately occupied by Mr. Barnes, and in the centre of business being on the corner of the Court House Square. For terms apply to Charles Moore, Esq Lumberton, or to ANGUS TAYLOR,
January 21, 1833. (16tf) Fayetteville.

FOR SALE, At Wilmington,
400 sacks of 4½ bushels each of Liverpool SALT,
6000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 ditto, New Orleans,
80 ditto, Martinique Molasses, very good,
25 bbls. 4th proof Monongohela Spirits,
100 bags Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs White Lead.
LAZARUS & WHITMARSH.
January 11, 1833. 15 *tf*

Valuable Saw & Grist Mill
FOR SALE.
THE undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 16th February next, (unless a private sale be previously made,) the MILL and LANDS appertaining thereto, situate at the mouth of Cross creek, formerly John Clark's, and lately worked by Duncan McNeill, Esq.
A HOUSE and LOT in Campbellton, adjacent to the same. Persons disposed to purchase are requested to examine the premises. Information as to the Property and the terms of sale, may be known on application to the Subscriber.
J. W WRIGHT, Cashier.
Fayetteville, January 21, 1833. 16ts.

Information Wanted,
OF WM. HENRY WHEATON, who moved from Augusta, Geo. about eight years ago, to New Orleans, and was last heard from by the undersigned (his disconsolate mother,) about 6 years ago. Any information in relation to him would be thankfully received.
MARY BELISLE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 28, 1833.

"American Temperance Society."
SIMULTANEOUS meetings of Temperance Societies and friends of Temperance in every city, town and village in our country, have been invited on the 26th of February, 1833; and it is earnestly hoped, that they may be universally extended; that Temperance Societies may be formed in all places in which there are none, and all existing Societies be as much as possible enlarged.
J. EDWARDS,
Cor. Sec. American Tem. Society.
Andover, 10th January, 1833.
We will thank the Editors in this State to give the above a few insertions. WILL. PECK,
Sec. State Tem. Society. N C

Temperance Meeting.
A MEETING of the Fayetteville Temperance Society is called by their Executive Committee, to be held in the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on the evening of Tuesday, the 26th of February next. The American Temperance Society have appointed that day for Temperance Meetings in all the cities, towns and villages in the U. States; and recommended that a Temperance Society be formed in every place where there is none, and that suitable efforts be made to increase the number of members of societies already formed.
All the friends of Temperance in Town and in the neighbouring country are respectfully invited to attend the meeting in Fayetteville. The Committee will endeavor to make it interesting;—several Addresses may be expected
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Fayetteville, Jan. 28 1833 17tf

State Bank of North Carolina,
Raleigh, January 14, 1833.
AT an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, held at their Banking House, this day, the following Resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That a Dividend of \$50 per Share of the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina is hereby declared by the Stockholders, which shall be paid to the respective Stockholders, or their Representatives, on or before the first day of February next, at their Banking House, in the City of Raleigh
That no payment shall be made without the production of the Certificates of Stock at the said Banking House.
That the Cashier shall, in a book prepared for the purpose, take Receipts for the various payments, and also endorse in red ink, on the Certificates, that such payments have been made.
That the Books for the transfer of Stock be closed on the 25th instant, and remain closed until the second day of February next. And no transfer shall be permitted on the Books of any Share on which a dividend has been paid
WILL. POLK, Ch'm.
J. Gales, Sec'y. 16 4t.

Ether Shepley, Esqr. the present U. States District Attorney for the State of Maine, has been elected Senator of the United States in the place of the Hon. John Holmes, whose term of service expires on the 3d of March next. We understand that the gentleman in question is a thorough Jackson Van Burenite.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

At the last session of the New Hampshire Legislature, Mr. Wilson, of Haverhill, from the select committee to ascertain the number of days each member has been absent during the session, reported that the "committee *did'nt know,* and the members *would'nt tell.*"—*U. S. Gaz.*

The New York American expresses the opinion, that *Nullification in its worst form* is less to be feared by the friends of the Union, than a Convention of the States, for re-modelling the Constitution. That paper adds:
"So surely as that instrument is ever submitted to a General Convention, so surely will it be irrevocably destroyed; and of all portions of the Union, it is the South, as it seems to us, that has most to lose, and would certainly lose most by hazarding the experiment. Yet from the South do these calls for a Convention come."

'HOLT'S HOUSE.'—Every body who has been to New York, within six months, must have noticed an immense marble pile, looming over the surrounding wilderness of houses, near the East River. The Journal of Commerce thus describes its recent opening:
This wonder of New York was thrown open yesterday to the gentlemen of the corporation and a large number of other invited guests. The common terms of splendid, spacious, elegant and the like, seem to be lost and unmeaning when applied to such a work. The building is of white marble, seven stories high, with a walk on the roof, and an observatory above, which commands the city more completely than any other position within it. The building is on three sides of a hollow square, with a spacious hall running through each story parallel with the front, and a smaller hall penetrating each of the rear sections. The basement story is chiefly sunk below the surface of the ground in the common style of New York architecture, and is to be occupied by the necessary kitchen accommodations, and in front, by chop rooms, where a plate may be had at any price. The first story proper, is occupied by stores, except a bar room. Above is a dining room on the front, extending across the whole building. Then there is an ordinary and a ladies' ordinary, gentlemen's parlors and ladies parlors, though they will very likely in practice be made into ladies' and gentlemen's parlors. Then there are a great many suits of small parlors with bed rooms adjoining, and bed rooms without parlors in abundance. The whole number of rooms is one hundred and sixty five, and all by the general arrangement well lighted and pleasant.
The furniture is all of it handsome, and much of it elegant, and comprises among other luxuries, three grand Piano Fortes. The head waiter of the establishment [illegible] small steam engine of twelve horse [illegible] He pumps the water, hoists the pen[illegible] boards, [illegible] ying the smoking viands from the [illegible] to the topmost story—turns the spi[illegible] kitchen, and if need he helps the inmates to bed. The fellow is now and has been for months engaged in boring for water. Four hundred and eighty feet of rock have already been penetrated, and the work still goes downwards. If an abundance of pure water can be had without breaking through the world's crust, into Symmes' region, it is to be done. Time would fail to describe every thing about this immense establishment—suffice it to say, that immense as it is, the proportions of convenience and beauty are so well maintained throughout that the whole impression on the mind is pleasant. We had almost neglected to say that eighty gentlemen, after admiring the house, sat down to a fine collation. To cap this whole establishment, there is connected with it, a story of successful female industry, which surpasses all that men have done about it. Mrs. Holt, the wife of the proprietor, a lady over fifty years of age, within the last six years, in addition to the cares of a large establishment, has made up with her own hands, 1500 towels, 430 pairs of sheets, 400 pairs of pillow cases, all ruffled or pointed, 250 bed ticks, and 300 patchwork bed quilts of ample dimensions, and several of them entirely composed of peices not larger than a two shilling bit. The whole house is furnished with these things by her handy work. Surely a man with such a wife may well build his house of marble and fill it with luxuries.

VOCAL CLOCK.—On Monday, April 27, 1762, being at Lurgan, in Ireland, I embraced the opportunity, which I had long desired, of talking with Mr. Miller, the contriver of the Statue which was in Lurgan when I was there before. It was the figure of an old man standing in a case with a curtain drawn before him, over against a clock, which stood on the opposite side of the room. Every time the clock struck he opened the door with one hand, drew back the curtain with the other, turned his head, as if looking round on the company, and then said, with a clear, loud, articulate voice—past one, or two, or three, and so on. But so many came to see this, (the like of which, all allowed, was not to be seen in Europe,) that Mr. Miller was in danger of being ruined, not having time to attend to his own business. So, as none offered to purchase it, or reward him for his pains, he took the whole machine to pieces.—*Wesley's Journal.*

A studious Rogue.—A small library of law books covered with cobwebs and mould, was found in a negro cellar in Sullivan st. yesterday morning by Joseph L. Hays. At the Police Office they were recognized by a lawyer of this city as having been stolen from him nearly twelve years ago.

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

On the 23d Jan., Mr. GRUNDY offered the following resolutions, as substitutes for Mr. Calhoun's, which, on motion, were also postponed till Monday, and ordered to be printed.

1. That, by the Constitution of the U. States, certain powers are delegated to the General Government, and those not delegated nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

2. That one of the powers expressly granted by the Constitution to the General Government, and prohibited to the States, is that of laying duties on imports.

3. That the power to lay imposts, is, by the Constitution, wholly transferred from the State authorities to the General Government, without any reservation of power or right on the part of the States.

4. That the tariff laws of 1828 and 1832, are exercises of the constitutional powers expressed by the Congress of the U. States, whatever various opinions may exist as to their policy and justice.

5. That an attempt on the part of a State to annul an act of Congress passed upon any subject exclusively confided by the Constitution to Congress is an encroachment on the rights of General Government.

6. That attempts to obstruct or prevent the execution of the several acts of Congress imposing duties on imports, whether by ordinances of conventions, or legislative enactments, are not warranted by the Constitution, and dangerous to the political institutions of the country.

Mr. CLAYTON rose for the purpose of submitting a resolution for the consideration of the Senate. The gentleman from South Carolina near him (Mr. Calhoun) had on Tuesday offered resolutions declaratory of the powers of the Government and the States, which had been made the order o the day for Monday next. To these resolutions, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) had proposed amendments, which were printed, and were to be moved again whenever the original resolutions should be considered. These amendments, while they declare the several acts of Congress laying duties on imports to be constitutional, and deny the power of a single State to annul them, or *any other constitutional law*, tacitly yield the whole doctrine of nullification by the implied admission that any unconstitutional law may be judged of by the State in the last resort, and annulled by the same authority. He dissented from this doctrine—and if he had rightly considered the proposed amendments it became his duty to place on record his own sentiments, and that of the State he in part represented, on this most important subject, affirming the just powers of this Government, and repudiating the whole doctrine contended for and asserted in the resolutions of the gentleman from South Carolina. Differing on this subject, as he formerly had in debate here, from the gentleman from Tennessee, he knew no middle ground on which they could meet, no point of concession to which he should be willing to go, short of a full recognition of the true principles of the Constitution, as asserted in the resolution he was about to offer. He then submitted the following resolution; which was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate:

Resolved, That the power to annul the several acts of Congress imposing duties on imports or any other law of the U. States, when assumed by a single State, is "incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed:" that the people of these U. States are for the purposes enumerated in their Constitution ONE PEOPLE AND A SINGLE NATION, having delegated full power to their common agents to preserve and defend their national interests for the purpose of attaining the great end of all government, the safety and happiness of the governed; that while the Constitution does provide for the interest and safety of all the States, it does not secure all the rights of independent sovereignty to any; that the allegiance of the people is rightfully due as it has been freely given to the General Government, to the extent of all the sovereign power expressly ceded to that government by the Constitution, that the Supreme Court of the U. S. is the proper and only tribunal in the last resort for the decision of all cases in laws and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the U. S. and treaties made under their authority; that resistance to the laws founded on the inalienable right of all men to resist oppression is in its nature revolutionary and extra-constitutional—and that entertaining these views, the Senate of the U. States, while willing to concede every thing to any honest difference of opinion which can be yielded consistently with the honor and interest of the nation, will not fail in the faithful discharge of its most solemn duty to support the Executive in the just administration of the Government, and clothe it with all constitutional power necessary to the faithful execution of the laws and the preservation of the Union.

Mr. C. then gave notice that, whenever the gentleman from Tennessee should move his resolution, by way of amendment, the above would be moved as a substitute for a part of the proposed amendment.

Mr. Clay's celebrated Bill, appropriating for five years, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, to division among the several States, according to population, for such purposes of Education, Internal Improvement, or Colonization of Free Blacks, as the States may choose, has passed the Senate. Before the final vote was taken,

Mr. CALHOUN said, that he rose to move the postponement of the bill until the first Monday in December next. In making this motion, he felt that the subject was one of very deep interest. In proposing to postpone it until the next session, he wished to be understood as intending to intimate a desire on his part to use whatever influence he might have to adjust a question, which had already produced considerable agitation, and which must continue to increase, till it became permanently settled.

He could not yield his assent to the mode which this bill proposed to settle the agitated question of the public lands. In addition to several objections of a minor character, he had an insuperable objection to the leading principle of the bill—which proposed to distribute the proceeds of the lands among the States. He believed it to be both dangerous and unconstitutional. He could not assent to the principle, that Congress had a right to *denationalize* the public funds. He agreed that the objection was not so decided in case of the proceeds of lands, as in that of revenue collected from taxes or duties. The Senator from Ohio, had adduced evidence from the deed of cession, which certainly countenanced the idea, that the proceeds of the lands might be subject to the distribution proposed in the bill; but he was far from being satisfied that the argument was solid or conclusive. If the principle of distribution could be confined to the proceeds of the lands, he would acknowledge that his objection to the principle would be weakened.

He dreaded the force of precedent, and he foresaw that the time would come, when the example of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands would be urged as a reason for distributing the revenue derived from other sources. Nor would the argument be devoid of plausibility. If we, of the Atlantic States, insist that the revenue of the west, derived from lands should be equally distributed among all the States, we must not be surprised if the interior States should, in like manner, insist to distribute the proceeds of the customs, the great source of revenue in the Atlantic States. Should such a movement be successful, it must be obvious to every one, who is the least acquainted with the workings of the human heart, and the nature of government, that nothing would more certainly endanger the existence of the Union. The revenue is the power of the State, and to distribute its revenue is to dissolve its power into its original elements.

All must see and deplore the conflict of interest which had grown up under the system. In the west, there is the great question of the public lands. In the South, that of free trade. In the east, the tariff, or the protection of those interests which have grown up under the existing system of taxation. So there must be added a question of a more general nature, but not much less important. He referred to the currency. The most unthinking must see that these great distracting questions endangered the existence of the Union itself. He knew not that it could survive their shocks, but was satisfied that its security would require an early adjustment.

As to the particular question under consideration, he, individually, would prefer an adjustment founded on the application of the proceeds of the lands to opening the great arteries of inter-communication between the parts of the country, in which the States in which the lands are situated are more particularly interested. But in the present state of things, that would be impossible. The whole south, and particularly the State which he had the honor to represent, had insuperable constitutional objections, which ought to be respected. They could not be overcome but by an amendment of the Constitution. He had been of opinion, for several years, that the wisest course, under our existing difficulties, would be to convene the stockholders—to call a meeting of the states, in convention—the very power which formed the system, and which alone, had ad quate authority to terminate these dangerous conflicts. He feared however, that the resource was too rational to be adopted—that passions and prejudices were too strong, at this moment, to act deliberately on this great subject. Still, he did not despair—time and reflection might do much; and as there could not be much danger from a delay of a few months, he had made the motion to postpone the subject until the commencement of the next session, when he would be prepared to use his hearty co-operation to bring the subject, if possible, to a satisfactory adjustment.

Mr. CLAY objected to the postponement. He saw no sufficient reason for it. The Senate had been occupied for weeks in carrying the bill thus far; and if it were now postponed, there was no prospect that December next would present circumstances any more favorable for its passage than those of the present time. If the Senate should wait for a Convention of the States, as suggested by the Senator, for a meeting of the stockholders of the public lands, he feared it would be long, very long, before this bill would pass. (Mr. Calhoun assented.) The Senator thinks that the Union cannot be preserved under such evils as this bill is calculated to bring upon the country. So, I believe it is impossible to destroy the Union. It is bound together by every consideration of principle and mutual advantage. The suggestion of the Senator itself requires that the bill should go on this session. It is felt every where that no question is of more importance than the public lands; and it is becoming every day more and more important.—Sir, I congratulate you, the Senate, and the country, that an amicable, propitious, and just settlement is in prospect, of this great question.

Mr. Clay inquired how this question would be settled next December. By appropriating the whole land revenue to the purpose of internal improvement? But the Senator himself had said that such an adjustment of the question would never be acquiesced in by the South. What new mode of adjustment does he propose? Sir, let us take these great and important questions one by one, and dispose of them in succession, without confusion.—The subject of the public lands is now before us: let us settle it now. This bill may merge itself in internal improvement; and if it pass, it may also settle that other great question. Every consideration of peace and harmony, urge us to allay divisions now; and above all others, the passage of this bill.

The Senator says the bill is unjust. I should like to hear from him in what respects it is unjust. He says it is dangerous. Sir, we will endeavor to place this subject on safe ground. Both last session and this, particular care was taken to restrain the scope of the bill. It cannot be applied to a distribution of the general revenue. But even if it could, the precedent is already established. The practice of such distribution of the general revenue has been coeval with the Government. I hope there will be a general acquiescence of the Senate in the passage of this bill, that it may go to the House to meet its fate. I regret any disposition unnecessarily to retard its progress.

The question of postponement resulted as follows: Yeas 21—Nays 24.

The bill passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Poindexter, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Wilkins—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buckner, Calhoun, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Miller, Moore, Reeves, Robinson, Smith, Tipton, Tyler, White, Wright—20.

SOUTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS.

The bill from the Judiciary Committee, to enforce the collection of the revenue, was taken up in the Senate on Monday. Mr. Willkins, (chairman,) made long speech in its favor, the first part of which has not come to hand. From the latter part we make the following extracts.

Adverting to another circumstance, as tending to show the excitement prevailing in S. C. against the General Government—he said, that in every part of the State, the blue cockade, with the Palmetto button, was generally worn. That bit of ribbon, and the button, were no trifling sign of the military spirit prevalent among the people.

It seemed to him, indeed, from all these facts, known to us, officially and by rumor, that it was impossible to avoid a collision with South Carolina, while her Ordinance remained in force, and that those gentlemen who represented that the passage of any bill by us would defeat the Ordinance, and prevent a collision, had mistaken the sense of the Ordinance, and the intention of the people of S. C.

[Mr. MILLER here interposed, and said he had not expressed the opinion that Nullification would be abandoned upon the passage of a bill of *any* character in reference to the Tariff. If Congress passed a bill altering the Tariff acts of 1828 and 1832, he was of opinion that such act would set aside the Ordinance, which was specific in its application to the Tariff acts of 1828 and 1832. Even if a bill more oppressive than the existing acts should pass, the Ordinance now existing would thereby be defeated, and South Carolina would be under the necessity of assembling another Convention, and passing another Ordinance.]

Mr. WILKINS found, he said, that he was not far from right. What prospect then was there of an abandonment, by South Carolina, of her present position? She offers us but two modes of adjusting the matter in dispute.

The first is by the total abandonment of the protective system; by the admission of the whole list of protected articles free of all duty, and raising the whole revenue, derived from duties on imports, exclusively, from the unprotected articles. The consequences of the adoption of this policy would be most fatal and disastrous to the industry of the Northern States. It would put the labouring classes of Pennsylvania on a footing with the paupers of the old world. It would prostrate at once and forever the policy which Pennsylvania had long cherished, which South Carolina had united with her in establishing and maintaining, and under which she was prosperous and happy. The admirable speech made by the Senator from South Carolina, in 1816, in favor of the protective policy, was engraved on the hearts of the people of Pennsylvania. In the dwellings of the farmer, the mechanic, and the manufacturer, it hung upon the wall, by the side of Washington's Farewell Address. He well remembered that speech, for it had a powerful influence on his own mind in relation to the policy of the protective system.

[Mr. CALHOUN here said, I thank the gentleman for alluding to that speech. It has been much and very often misrepresented, and I shall take an early opportunity to explain it.]

Mr. WILKINS. I shall be happy to witness the exhibition of the Senator's ingenuity in explaining the speech in such a manner as to make it accord with his present views. I should not have alluded to it, had not the Senator remarked upon the bill from our Committee as a bill "of abominations."

Mr. CALHOUN. It requires no apology.

Mr. WILKINS proceeded to state the considerations which rendered a compliance with the terms proposed by South Carolina improbable, if not impossible. For his own part, he was free to say that he could not bring his mind to assent to so destructive a measure. He spoke only for himself. What were the views of others of this body on this subject, he did not know, for he was not in the habit of making inquiries as to the opinions of others on such topics. Much as he loved the Union—much as he deprecated any collision between the State and Federal Governments, much as he was disposed to respect the opinions and wishes of a sister State, he would not himself assent to a total destruction even of incidental protection to our domestic industry. He would, however, go far, very far, even to the sacrifice of much of that protection which we claim as just and necessary; but to the point proposed by South Carolina as her *ultimatum*, he could not go.

He did not believe that there was any probability of the assent on the part of Congress, to the first proposition of South Carolina. There was but one other proposition made by South Carolina for the adjustment of this controversy, and that was even less hopeful than the former. It was by the call of a general convention of the States, and the submission to them of an ultimate arbitrament on the disputed powers. Mr. W. was of the opinion that the division of the State representation assembled in convention on matters in controversy, would not differ from the judgment of the representatives assembled in Congress. He did not think it at all improbable that the convention would either alter the constitution in respect to the powers of the government over the subject of revenue, or that the protective laws would be pronounced by them unconstitutional, and null and void. But it was not at all probable that two-thirds of Congress and three-fourths of the States would agree to the call of a General Convention. The People were averse to any change in the constitution, and were of opinion that it could not be amended for the better.—For his own part, it was his earnest hope, and confident belief, that no change would ever be made in the terms of our admirable compact.

Mr. W. said, he had spoken, yesterday, in justification of the strongest provisions of this bill, of the talked-of resistance to the laws in S. C. He had understood the Senator from S. C. (Mr. Calhoun,) the other day, as acknowledging that there was military array in S. C., but contending that it followed and did not precede the array of force by the U. States.

[Mr. CALHOUN said he had admitted that there was military preparation, not array.]

Mr. W. said, if we examine the measures taken by the Administration in reference to the present crisis, it would be found that they were not at all of that military character to justify the measures of S. C. which it was alleged had followed them.

[Mr. CALHOUN said that South Carolina was undoubtedly preparing to resist force by force.—But, let the U. States withdraw its forces from her borders, and lay this bill upon the table, and her preparations would cease.]

Mr. WILLKINS resumed. That is, sir, if we do not oppose any of her movements, all will be right. If we fold our arm, and exhibit a perfect indifference whether the laws of the Union are obeyed or not, all will be quiet! This, I admit, would be an admirable mode to avoid collision and prevent disturbance: but is it one that we can submit to? The moment we fail to counteract the Nullification proceedings of S. C., the Union is dissolved; for, in this government of laws, union is obedience, and obedience is union. The moment S. Carolina——

[Mr. CALHOUN.—Who relies upon force in this controversy? I have insisted upon it that S. C. relied altogether on civil process, and that, if the General Government resorts to force, then only will S. C. rely upon force. If force be introduced by either party, upon that party will fall the responsibility.]

Mr. WILLKINS.—The General Government will not appeal in the first instance, to force. It will appeal to the patriotism of S. C., to that magnanimity of which she boasts so much.

[Mr. CALHOUN. I am sorry that S. C. cannot appeal to the sense of justice of the general gov't.] Order! Order! (from one or two members.)

Mr. WILLKINS.—The government will appeal to that political sense which exhorts obedience to the laws of the country, as the first duty of the citizen. It will appeal to the moral force in the community. If that appeal be in vain, it will appeal to the Judiciary. If the mild arm of the Judiciary be not sufficient to execute the laws, it will call out the civil force to sustain the laws. If that be insufficient, God save and protect us from the last resort. But if the evil does come upon the country, *who* is responsible for it? If *force* be brought to the aid of the law, who, I ask of gentlemen, is responsible for it to the people of the U. States? That is the question. Talk of it as you please, mystify matters as you will, theorise as you may, pile up abstract propositions to any extent, at last the question resolves itself into one of obedience or resistance of the laws—in other words, of union or disunion.

Mr. Willkins has given notice, that the committee has, of its own accord, proposed two important amendments to the bill, which obviate the two strongest objections to it, viz: first, to restrict the use of military force by the Executive to the suppression of violence, (instead of including its use for prevention also, &c.)—and, secondly, to limit its duration to the end of the next session of Congress.

Mr. Wilkins was followed by Mr. Bibb of Kentucky, who delivered a long speech in opposition to the bill, and to the President's views of the Government. We shall hereafter publish some of the ablest speeches on each side.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, JAN. 28.

The Tariff Bill is still under discussion in the House of Representatives without any question having yet been determined concerning it, and apparently without approximating to one. Whether a decision is arrived at sooner or later, or at all, depends on the disposition of members to refrain from debate, or even from proposing amendments.

This difficulty of arriving at a conclusion will, perhaps, puzzle those who may not be familiar with the Rules, and the practice of the House of Representatives. We will explain them, as we understand them, in reference to the present position of the Tariff Bill. This bill is before *a committee of the Whole House* on the state of the Union. In Committee of the Whole, there is no such thing as a *previous question*, to preclude debate, and cut off amendments. Debate and amendment must cease voluntarily, before the bill can be reported to the House with or without amendment. The bill cannot be got out of committee, by the House refusing leave to sit again; because a Committee of the Whole *on the state of the Union* has leave to sit again and again without asking it. This privilege exists under the Rules. The House cannot obtain control of the bill, so as to apply the Previous Question, &c. (the *screws*) by *discharging* the Committee of the Whole from the bill, because then it will not have been first voted upon in a committee of the whole, as required by another rule in relation to all bills for raising revenue or laying taxes. There must be a previous vote of the Committee upon the bill.

We do not believe, however, that there is a disposition in the opponents of the bill to defeat it by any indirection. They will meet it, and vote upon it. They may thus, perhaps, defeat it. If, however, they prove to be a minority, the rights of the majority will be respected. Before the close of this week, probably, the fate of the bill in the House of Representatives will be settled. What that fate will be, it becomes every day more difficult to foretel. It seems to be thought that its opponents have gained strength since it was first introduced into the House.

GEN. BLAIR.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, writing from Washington, on Friday, says—

The trial of Gen. Blair, for the assault on Gen. Green, took place to-day, in the Circuit Court of the District. Both Generals were present. The case was submitted to the Court. The assault was admitted, but, Mr. Key made a most able speech in justification, or at least in extenuation of Gen. Blair's assault. The District Attorney said nothing, but Gen. Green, the representative of the insulted majesty of the laws of the U. States, made an answer to Mr. K's speech, entering at length into a vindication of the Nullification doctrines. The case attracted crowds—it is not yet decided.

[Blair was fined $300 and costs.]

"It is reported in Washington, (says the New York Gazette,) that Mr. Noah has received a letter from some distinguished characters at Washington, offering him some great inducements to establish a paper at the Seat of Government, in support of Judge McLean as a candidate for the Presidency; and that the terms and engagements have been made so alluring to him that he has concluded to accept them."

[The above is so far true, we believe, as that Mr. Noah is about to commence a newspaper here. For the rest, without knowing any thing on the subject, we should doubt its correctness.—*Nat. Int.*]

General Convention.—Governor Floyd of Virginia, on the 25th ult. sent a message to the Legislature, inclosing Resolutions from South Carolina, recommending the call of a General Convention to revise the Constitution of the U. States. The Governor goes into a discussion of the present dispute between South Carolina and the U. States, and gives it as his opinion, that the principles laid down in the Proclamation and Message of the President, are destructive of State Rights and State Sovereignty, and that a General Convention of the States is desirable to decide on the limits of the Constitutional powers of the General Government. This message produced a debate of considerable length. It was finally laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Fall of U. S. Bank Stock.—2505 shares of U. S. Bank Stock were sold at the New York Stock and Exchange Board, on Friday last, at 101¼ a 102¾.

Not Bad!—Judge L—, of this state, travelling in a stage was somewhat annoyed by a saddle which occupied the bottom of the coach. After considerable crowding on the part of the saddle aforesaid, he summoned the stageman to the door, and the following dialogue took place. "I say, driver, any one coming in here, horseback?" "No!" "Then you may as well take out the saddle!"—*N. H. Telegraph.*

VARIETY STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store next north of Mr. Archibald Campbell, where he offers for sale an assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

which he will sell low.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1833. [17-.2w]

If the following article from the Richmond Enquirer express the public sentiment in the State of Virginia, it will be seen that the Old Dominion, although opposed to Nullification, is neither willing to submit to the Tariff, nor that military force should be used against S. Carolina; and that Mr. Ritchie himself is opposed to placing the army and navy in the hands of the Executive, or to the use of force in any shape.

Beware!—We earnestly beseech our fellow citizens of the North, not to delude themselves. It is true, that the South is generally opposed to Nullification. We are sure that Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia are dissatisfied not only with this mode of redress, but with the precipitation of S. Carolina in rushing at once to such extremities.—But we charge our Northern brethren not to believe for one moment that the South will acquiesce in the present Tariff system—or, that the public sentiment among us will much longer remain subdued and tranquil. We do not wish to play the braggadocio—but we warn them to beware. They know how deeply we are attached to this Union—and how zealously we are opposed to the heresy of nullification. But it is impossible not to see the dangers which surround us. The South feels the oppression to which she is subjected by the monopolists of the North. We have strong interests, and some strong feelings too, in common with the citizens of South Carolina. Suppose blood was to flow in this quarrel—(we can conceive of many ways in which it may be brought about either by accident or by design)—and who can say, how long it will be before the flame would spread through the whole South? Suppose also, that we perceive the intention of fastening this as a permanent system upon us—that this session passes off without giving us relief—that in the meantime money is drawn from our pockets to overflow the treasury, and to give rise to wild and mischievous and unconstitutional expenditures, does the North think that we can quietly submit to this state of things? that there is no danger of the discontents of our countrymen increasing, and of the popular excitement of the South spreading, until no wise man will be able to calculate its excesses?

We beg the citizens of the North to think of these things and to act upon them. Why should any of the soldiers of the North be thoughtless enough to offer publicly as volunteers at this moment? Why have the appearance of dragooning South Carolina? Why does the U. S. Gazette of Philadelphia, taunt South Carolina with threatening and blustering? Why is the Legislature of Massachusetts mad enough to bring in resolutions to instruct her Senators against reducing the Tariff? This Union was made in the spirit of concession—and by the same liberal spirit must it be maintained. We speak without passion and without affectation. We utter only what we believe to be a true word in good season. May we not experience the fate of Cassandra!

Joseph Kent, of Prince George's county, was, on Wednesday last, elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Maryland, for six years, from the third day of March next.

The Question Settled.—The Richmond Compiler of Monday, says "We have at last the satisfaction of announcing that the resolutions were finally acted on by both Houses of the Legislature on Saturday. The House of Delegates made but a few changes in the Resolutions of the Senate. A short amendment was made, on the motion of Mr. Anderson of Nottoway, to the 4th Resolution—and at the instance of Messrs. Brodnax and Watkins of P. E., the last was stricken out, which provided for a *special messenger* to bear the Resolutions to South Carolina, and an amendment was adopted, providing for the appointment of a *Commissioner*, to be elected immediately by joint vote of the General Assembly. The Senate adopted these amendments without delay—and the Legislature proceeded *instanter* to the Election.

Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq., of this city, was the only gentleman put in nomination. He was supported by gentlemen from all sides of the House, who bore a warm and earnest tribute to his merits and qualifications for so important an office. He received the unanimous vote of both Houses. After providing for the mode of notifying Mr. Leigh of the fact of his appointment by the Speakers of both Houses, the House adjourned—and a general satisfaction diffused itself among the members and the citizens.

Mr. Leigh set out yesterday in the 12 o'clock stage for Petersburg. He carries with him his credentials under the great seal of the Commonwealth—and repairs forthwith to Charleston, where Governor Hayne and General Hamilton now are. The one may call the Legislature—and the other the Convention, according as it may be deemed expedient. Mr. L. expects to reach Charleston by the 1st of February—may success attend his mission.—The general hope and belief are that South Carolina will suspend her Ordinance—and that tranquility may be restored to our country."

Secession.—A Cooper in New York in speaking of the right of secession, said, 'that a State had no more right to secede from the Union, than a *stave* has to secede from a *cask*.' The simile is striking and appropriate.

From the Wilmington People's Press.

From a Statement of Postages for the year ending 31st March last, and prepared by the Post Master General, it appears that in the principal towns in this State, the amount accruing was as follows:—Fayetteville $1,494 35; Newbern 1,631 15; Wilmington 3,068 68; Raleigh 2,532 27; Edenton 771 54; Halifax 464 73; North Washington 865 55; Salisbury 528 48; Hillsborough 688 29; Milton 208 11; Charlotte 824 30; Pittsborough 212 26; Elizabeth City 742 02; Lincolnton 313 11; Louisburg 366 15; Morganton 240 95; Statesville 259 08; Tarborough 438 65; Wadesborugh 279 33; Warrenton 479 47; Waynesboro' 213 43; Greenville 241 83; Oxford 309 28; Greensborough 284 37; Smithville 346 93; Plymouth 326 13; Windsor 314 32; Murfreesborough 316 92; Chapel Hill 384 11.

A correspondent of the Columbia *Hive*, of the 26th inst. says:—"One of the most contemptible scenes that my eyes have ever witnessed, I saw yesterday, at Church—it was nothing more nor less than a Minister of the Gospel with a blue Cockade fixed in his hat."

PARIS' MOUNTAIN UNION SOCIETY.

Saturday last, was the regular day of Beat Company, No. 1, First Regiment South Carolina Militia, commanded by Capt. D'Oyley. The Company thus formed, were addressed by Captain D'Oyley, who in conclusion, offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which being separately read and submitted, were unanimously adopted:

The argument is exhausted—the petition is arrived. The question between the and Nullification Parties is now settled, this: Shall the Federal Union be dissolved? The Nullifiers have not only broken "the promise to our hopes," but their proceedings no alternative to the friends of the Union State, but this—either by inglorious submission surrender their most precious rights, or by arance to preserve them. While we solemnly test against the cruelty of being forced to issue so portentous and unnatural, and while deeply deplore the necessity of being forced to select one of the only courses left us, we satisfactorily make our choice, and declare to low citizens throughout the United States and the world, that we infinitely prefer to cling to invaluable and beloved Union, and to perish with the last drop of our blood.

But we neither mean or desire to multiply words—The less said the better—But the public cy requires a brief, but explicit declaration of unalterable sentiments and intentions. Therefore

Resolved, "That the Federal Union must be served, or we will perish in the attempt to save it.

Resolved, That in defence of the Federal Union *we have drawn our swords and flung away the scabbards.*

Resolved, That we will take up arms for no other Standard than "the Star-spangled Banner," and if fight we must, we will strike for Liberty or "a glorious grave."

Resolved, That in answer to the epithets of Missionists, Cowards and Tories, so unjustly and so frequently applied to the members of the Party, we have but two words by way of reply to the Nullifiers, which are these, "Come on!"

A motion was made and unanimously carried, that the Company should be known as Union Society, to be called "The Paris Mountain Union Society." A constitution and laws for the government of the Society having been previously prepared in anticipation of the course of the Company, were read and adopted. In compliance with the rules, election for Officers then took place, and the following members of the Society were elected:—C. W. D'Oyley, President; William E. Wickliffe, 1st Vice President; Goodlett, 2d Vice President, and Wm. Roberts, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Meeting then ordered that the proceedings of the day be published in the Greenville Mountaineer, and a request hereby made to the patriotic Editor of that truly American paper, the Columbia Hive, to give this communication an insertion.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sec'y.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

We have just received Havre papers to Dec. 11th inclusive, and Paris to the morning of the 10th, containing Antwerp news to the 9th.

The Citadel still held out; the siege had become more severe and the loss greater. Sallies were frequently made by the besieged, with various success.

It is reported that the citadel had surrendered—but there is no mention of the circumstance in the Paris papers of the 10th, or in the Havre of the 11th. This report is brought by the Captain of the Ship

Antwerp. Dec. 7—nine in the morning. "The last night has not produced all the advantages that were expected. Instructing orders were issued for taking the Lunetta St. Laurent by storm, as its possession by the French army, or at least its destruction by the enemy, is indispensable to the success of the seige.

Antwerp, Dec 7—eight o'clock morning. The Lunetta St. Laurent is said to have occasioned great loss to the regiment which attempted yesterday to take it at the bayonet's point, but was repulsed. This fort does not appear to be reduced to such extremities as was said, since last evening it answered the fire of the assailants for an hour and a half.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The New York Courier and Enquirer has received Liverpool papers of the 23d ult. by the Poland.

The citadel of Antwerp still held out. The outwork of St Laurent had been taken and occupied by the besiegers and fallen. The naval force in the river, below the city, was annoying Gen. Sebastian's camp. The loss of life is still inconsiderable. The Dutch army on the frontiers appears inactive, but we do not suppose it will march.

Nothing new from Portugal.

The declaration of Prussia indicates a decision of that Court to confine her action to the capture of the citadel.

The elections in England had been favorable to Ministers. This will strengthen the alliance between England and France.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—*Cotton.*—The change in the Cotton Market since the last improved demand of the earlier part of the week has not been maintained, and the quantity of American cotton offering upon the market within the last day or two has increased. The sales of the week, including 750 Surat by public sale, amount to 12,710 bales. Import, 8,636.

To-day the sales of Cotton are said to be 1500 bales, viz: 600 Brazils and Egyptians, 48ths, and about 1090 American descriptions 6¾ @ 7¼.

Important if true.—An individual, arrived at New Orleans, on the 20th, five days from Havana, states, that the moment of his departure, a vessel which sailed on the 14th of December, from Antwerp had brought the news of the *surrender of the citadel of Antwerp to the French*, after having sustained a siege of fifty-odd hours.

Our accounts from Havana are to the 23d inst., by Commercial letters; but no news so late, by several days, have been received as must have reached New Orleans by passenger, which renders his statement improbable.—*Charleston Courier.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

SDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5, 1833.

The Observer Office has been removed to the large Room over the Book Store, in the new Lafayette Hotel Buildings. The Editor may generally be found at the Store.

Northern mails have become, or continue, intolerably irregular. The mail generally arrives here from 4 to 10 days after it is due, and when it comes frequently brings only old papers that were due ten days or a fortnight previous. We hear that the Department has made inquiry into the matter, and from all appearances, those who are at its head, are greatly indifferent about it. John McLean will bring about a *reform* if he were Post-master General again.

We are happy to say, that Sunday's mail which was distributed yesterday forenoon, and Monday's, distributed this morning, brought us large budgets of papers, which is supposed have emptied nearly all the mails on the road.

—A few fres Shad were sold in our market on Thursday morning last.

Belgian.—By yesterday's mail, which brought us this morning, we learn that the citadel of Antwerp surrendered on the 23d inst. in a state of ruin. The N. Y. American thinks that this by no means settles the differences between Holland a d Belgium. But it may yet lead to a general war.

Another news.

Congress.—The Senate has been the object of attraction lately; and from its proceedings we have copied largely on the present page.

The House of Representatives we have not to repeat the thrice-told tale, of long speeches on the Tariff bill. Among others, Mr. Clay, to our surprise, that Mr. Wm. B. Lewis has made a speech *against* the bill.

The letter inserted in another part of this paper will be seen that the Hon. Edmund Deberry, of Montgomery County, who formerly represented this District in Congress, announces a candidate for that station. No other candidate has yet declared himself.

South Carolina.—The "fatal 1st of February" as it has been called, has passed by, and, without any disturbance, in Charleston, so far as we have heard, in any other part of the State. We sincerely rejoice at this, because every day's delay, as it affords time for reflection, is something gained in the cause of peace. We much fear however that it is only delay; that the storm will burst over our happy country, and that its now united parts. There is too much reason to fear, that the Tariff bill will not pass Congress, and that the other bill, so ominous to South Carolina, giving the President power to employ the military, will pass; in which event, we have the assurance of Mr. Hamilton, he will call the S. Carolina convention together, and submit to them the question of secession. The secession of the State will not be permitted. Force will be employed, and a civil war ensue, the horrors of which no pen can depict. It is in the power of Congress to prevent all these calamities. But will they exert the power? We shall soon see.

We have heard from the country, that the ridiculous reports are in circulation; such as that Gov. Hayne had been arrested by orders of the President; that General Hamilton had gone to England to negotiate a loan, &c. It is hardly necessary to say that all these stories have not a shadow of foundation. Let the people be assured that the public prints will give them early notice of any extraordinary occurrence in South Carolina.

The Abbeville Whig states, that in that district seven Companies of Volunteers have been filled, and that six more are in the way of filling up.

Edgefield, says the Carolinian, in Col. Butler's Regiment, when the order was given, "all ready to volunteer should march," the whole regiment advanced, with the exception of thirty-one men. The spectators about 200 in number, unanimously volunteered also. This regiment is 1000 strong, and there are in it not less than 100 men from 55 to 80 years of age.

The same Monday previous, three troops of cavalry, amounting to 200 men, assembled on the field V llage,' and unanimously volunteered. On Tuesday, Col. Elzey's regiment volunteered, except about 60 men—and the spectators came forward with great alacrity. On Thursday, the Saluda regiment volunteered, with the exception of 206 men. The Carolinian adds, that Edgefield will turn out at least 2000 volunteers. The returns show that 1872 have volunteered on the ground, including spectators, and excluding those under 18 years of age.

From the Charleston Evening Post of Feb. 1.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

We learn, that in pursuance of the orders of the Dictator at Washington, the British sloop of war Roger Stewart, Captain Kerr, from Jamaica, and Spanish brig Hermoso Habanera, from Havana, have been brought to anchor by the U. S. Revenue forces in this harbor. This is the first act of the General Government, which, if followed up, must result in collision with us. It has been done at the very moment too, that a disposition has been manifested on the part of our State to forbear until the end of the present session of Congress, under the hope, but not without the expectation, that such reasonable relief would be granted to us as would at once settle all our differences. The course thus pursued by the President seems to evince a determination, that the controversy shall not be settled without a conflict.

Coercion.—If reliance could be placed on the daily assertions of the Nullification press, we should be induced to the belief that the People of many of the interior districts were with them to a man. Amongst other districts which have been positively asserted to be thus situated, is Abbeville. Yet we learn from a little vehicle of Nullification, printed in that quarter, yclept'd the "*Abbeville Whig & Southern Nullifier*," that at the election for Sheriff, on the 17th inst. the votes were for Col. Gilmer, (Nullifier) 1069; Major Neely, (Union) 858.—In this district, in October last, the Senatorial vote was, for Joseph Black, (Nullifier) 1635, James Lomax, (Union) 891.—This looks something like re-action.

But the result of the recent Sheriff's election in Marion District, is still more clear as regards a favorable re-action—in this district, the Union candidate, Gen. Woodberry, was elected by a majority of 228 votes—whilst at the October Senatorial election, the vote for the Nullification candidate was 744, for the Union candidate but 478.—*Charleston Courier.*

[The Mercury contradicts the above, by declaring, that Gen. Woodbury had been a Union man, but that he declared for the State as soon as the Ordinance was passed.]

The elections (says the Greenville *Mountaineer*) which have lately taken place for Sheriff in many of the Districts throughout the State, prove that the Union Party has gained very considerably since the October elections. A letter received from Darlington says, "we have gained from the October election near 300 votes; and in Marion District there is still greater turning over to Union side." In Abbeville and Laurens, where the majorities were from six to eight hundred votes in the Fall, we have understood that the Nullification candidates for Sheriff have succeeded by very small majorities.

A letter from New York to a commercial house in this city, dated 23d inst. covering a check of the Commercial Bank of Columbia, on one of the Banks of this city for collection says—"Our banks have discontinued collecting on your city, which is the cause of our troubling you with this."

Charl. Cour.

The Raleigh Register, remarking on the determination of the Cape Fear Bank to declare no dividend of its Capital stock at present, says,

"This determination of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, will no doubt, prove an accommodation to the merchants and dealers with that institution. We apprehend, that other portions of the State will, after a while however, experience a want of circulating medium, as the other local Banks require regular instalments of their debts every 90 days, and decline to do any or but little new business.

"We have hoped, on this account, that the Act of last session for establishing the Bank of North Carolina, would be carried into effect. We wish it on another account. It has been seen, that, for several years past, exertions have been made to establish a Bank exclusively on the funds of the State, to be principally under the direction of the Government—a kind of Institution which we have no desire to see in this State, but which might still be brought about, if the proposed Bank does not go into operation.

"The law in question, it is true, was hastily passed, and with too little deliberation, on which account there are some discrepancies, which will need correction. For instance, in the 3d section, it is provided that the Bank shall be under the management of a President and *eight* Directors for one year, to be appointed by the Stockholders at their first general meeting, and that the President shall thereafter be elected by the joint ballot of both Houses of the Legislature; and the 5th section provides, that the affairs of the Bank shall be managed by eight Directors to be appointed by the Stockholders at the general meeting, and that the Directors shall appoint *one of their own body* President, immediately after their election.

"These two clauses clash in two important particulars. The one provides that the Bank shall be managed by a President and *eight* Directors; the other by a President and *seven* Directors. The first directs, that the President shall be elected by the *Stockholders*, and the last by the *Directors*. These errors can be easily corrected by the next Legislature."

Superior Courts.—The following arrangement of the Circuits of the Judges have been made for the present year, viz:

	Spring.	*Fall.*
Edenton,	Judge Norwood.	Judge Seawell.
Newbern,	Donnell.	Settle.
Raleigh,	Strange.	Martin.
Hillsborough,	Settle.	Donnell.
Wilmington,	Martin.	Strange.
Morganton,	Seawell.	Norwood.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

RIP VAN WINKLE.

Col. Preston, right vexed that his new-fangled treason,
By North Carolina is thought out of reason,
Pretends she's asleep—and with boisterous mouth,
Proclaims her the real *Van Rip* of the South.

With the racket of Nullies just under her nose,
To slumber so soundly, a good conscience shows,
And a day may soon come, when the blushing denier
Will wish HE had been napping in safety beside her.

Q.

The Steamer John Walker arrived at this place, on Monday, with the short passage from Fayetteville, of 13 hours 2 minutes. The distance, calculating the windings of the river, is about 140 miles. Of this time, 53 minutes were spent in taking in wood and passengers.—*Wilmington Adv.*

A bear was killed near Lake Drummond Hotel, N. C., on the 23d December, which weighed, after being dressed, 640½ lbs.

The total number of deaths in the city of N. York, during the year 1832, was 10,359, being 3,996 more than ever occurred in that city before in any one year; but this extraordinary increase of mortality is mainly attributable to the ravages of the cholera, which carried off, in the space of 4 months, no less than 3,515 individuals. We observe, from the bill of mortality, that 1415 died of consumption; 72 came to their death by casualty; and 29 by suicide.

The Hartford *Mercury* states that the United States Troops, which have been stationed at Fort Trumbull, in the vicinity of New-London, have been ordered to Charleston.

Daring Burglary and attempt to Murder.—The dwelling house of Mr. Younger Newton, Sen. of Richmond County, near Laurel Hill, was forcibly entered on Saturday night the 26th Jan. by some villains unknown, and Mr. Newton, an honest inoffensive old man, beaten on the head with a club in a shocking manner, and left for dead. Mrs. Newton, Mr. Daniel Watson and wife, and Mr. Phillip Parker, (the three last visiters,) were all more or less wounded, but none of them dangerously. The ruffians then took Mr. Newton's chest, carried it some distance from the house, broke it open and carried off his papers, nearly $20 in Bank notes, a couple of Medical Books, &c. From another chest, they took 5 or 6 ladies' dresses, two domestic blankets, &c. The crime was doubtless committed by negroes, as Mr. Newton and those in the house with him believed them to be such, and one of the party was seen by a negro who says he was black. Between 10 and 12 o'clock of the same night, some strange negroes were seen passing by Laurel Hill, and going towards Fayetteville. On Sunday, three persons were tracked from the stage road along the turnpike to Mr. Newton's. The same tracks returned the same way, broke out of the turnpike, and crossed Jordan's creek on Mr. MacFarland's mill-dam, passed through Mr. MacFarland's plantation, and got into the stage road some distance south of his Store house. One of Mr. N's papers was found on Sunday evening, nearly six miles south of Laurel Hill. Nothing has transpired to lead to the detection of the perpetrators of this most daring outrage; but it is hoped that they may yet be brought to justice. Many circumstances induce the belief that they came from a distance. Mr. Newton is pronounced by his physician to be in a fair way of recovery.

Fire at Concord.—We learn that on Tuesday last, about 5 o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the town of Concord, situated about 20 miles from this place, and that ten houses, including two stores were consumed. The fire commenced near the Court House, in the store occupied by Mr. Ward, and the houses as far as Mr. Mahan's Tavern were destroyed. We are informed that Mr. Klutt's house on the opposite side of the street took fire but from the exertions of the citizens was extinguished. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as Mr. Ward believes that he was not in his store after night.—*Char. Journal.*

Rich Ore.—We are informed, that on the 24th ult. Mr. Phifer, living eighteen miles east from this town, with the assistance of two of his sons, obtained from the ore, 1200 pennyweights of pure gold. To give our readers some idea of the richness of the ore, we state that three quarts yielded 73 pennyweights of pure gold.—*Ib.*

A breach of the Franking Privilege.—We are informed by the Postmaster of this place, that a pair of India Rubber overshoes passed through his office the other day, franked by a member of Congress from S. Carolina, as Public Documents. He says this is equal to the petticoat document that passed through Tennessee last year.—*Ib.*

The report yesterday in circulation that Mr. Calhoun had written to the Governor or Gen. Hamilton that all hope of an adjustment of our difficulties with the General Government was at an end, and that our only resource now was in secession, is utterly untrue. We are authorized from a responsible source to say, that no such letter has been received from that gentleman, whose hopes and convictions we believe, are of a very different character.

Charleston Mercury.

Anti-Nullification meetings have lately been held in Beaufort and Pasquotank Counties, at which very decided Resolutions in favor of the Union were unanimously passed.

During the year 1832, there were 42 fires in the city and liberties of Philadelphia—the whole amount of damage by which was $86,429 28—the amount insured $51,623 38—leaving a loss of $34,806.

Carroll of Carrollton.—The Portsmouth Journal tells a beautiful and characteristic anecdote of the "last of the signers," which at this moment is peculiarly interesting. "The name of Carroll is the only one on the declaration of independence which the residence of the signer is appended. The reason why it was done in this case, we have understood to be as follows:—The patriots who signed that document, did it almost literally with ropes about their necks, it being generally supposed that they would, if unsuccessful, be hung as rebels. When Carroll had signed his name, one at his elbow remarked, "You'll get clear—there are several of that name—they will not know which to take." "Not so," replied he, and immediately added "of Carrollton."

Agar said, "give me neither poverty nor riches," and this will ever be the prayer of the wise. Our incomes should be like our shoes, if too small, they will gall and pinch us; but, if too large, they will cause us to stumble and to trip. But wealth, after all, is a relative thing, since he that has little and wants less, is richer than he that has much but wants more. True contentment depends not upon what we have: a Tub was large enough for Diogenes, but a World was too little for Alexander.—*Lacon.*

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45 a 50. Bacon, new, 6½ a 7. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 13 a 15.—Cotton, new, 8 50 a 9 50. Corn 55 a 60. Flaxseed 1 50. Flour cross 4½, fine 4¾, sup. 5. Feathers 32 a 33. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 31 a 34. Nails, cut, 6½ a 7. Sugar, brown, 8 a 9½; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 90 a 95. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 3 a 8½.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

Lawrenceville, Jan. 28, 1833.

Sir:—As it seems to be the wish of my friends that I should become a candidate for representative of this district in the next Congress of the United States, I have at their request, come to an early determination in the matter, believing it not improbable that Congress may be convened at its next session, on an earlier day than the constitutional period.

When I became a candidate four years ago, I formed a determination that I would not be troublesome to the district, and in the sequel I trust the people will not have cause to complain that I have been so; but from the peculiar situation in which I have been placed by the circumstances and the result attending the last election, I flatter myself that I may be pardoned for again obtruding myself on the district.

In relation to the matters which pertain to the present political situation of our country, my views and opinions will be given without reserve in due time.

Very respectfully,

EDMUND DEBERRY.

The following Communication was received by us a day or two after the adjournment of the Legislature; but its insertion has been delayed for reasons satisfactory, we trust, to the writers.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In the House of Commons, a few days before the adjournment of the Legislature, Dr. Parke, of Anson, submitted the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That equality of representation is essential to the existence of a truly republican government. That there is gross inconsistency in professing to admire and sustain a system while we practically withhold from it, its main and essential property: That the ratio of representation in the legislative body of N. Carolina is palpably unequal and consequently unjust: That the interest of any fraction of a community should be overlooked, when it conflicts with that of the whole body:—That experience hath shown that no State can attain to any great degree of general prosperity without having within her borders one or more large and flourishing towns: That in the present languishing condition of North Carolina, it behooves her citizens of all classes to unite their energies in endeavoring to rear within her limits a large and flourishing commercial town: That the location of the Seat of Government at some convenient and proper place, would be highly conducive to this great end: That the election of Chief Magistrate of this State ought of right to be made by the direct vote of the people, and that he should be elected for a longer time than one year: That to correct these evils and bring about these advantageous results, a convention of the people is absolutely necessary: And it is therefore recommended to the people, at the next annual election, to determine by ballot whether or not a convention should be held to consider of and determine upon these highly interesting subjects."

The question being put upon the consideration of these resolutions, there appeared in the affirmative 58 votes, in the negative 58: being a *tie*, the Speaker, of course, had the casting vote, which he gave in the *negative*.

The Resolutions speak for themselves.

MANY.

We are authorized to say, that the Speaker's vote on these resolutions, which has excited some inquiry, was given under the following circumstances.

The resolution was introduced on the 4th of January, the last week of the Session. Most of the useful and important public and private measures were then lying on the table to be acted on: the House had just come out of the exciting debate on the Nullification resolutions. Several members had gone home, believing that the topics of Convention and removal of the Seat of Government had been for that session disposed of. The sense of the Legislature had been decidedly expressed against the removal of the Seat of Government, in the vote on the Appropriation Bill. The Senate had also rejected Mr. Leak's proposition to submit the question of calling a Convention to remove the Seat of Government, to the people. And above all, the whole subject of Convention and amending the Constitution, with the Reports thereon, pro and con, had been, upon the motion of the West itself, laid on the table until the 3d Monday of next Nov. So that it would seem unfair then to have put the resolution on its passage—it could not have received a deliberate and temperate discussion—the excitement growing out of it would have marred (without the hope of success) the other important public business that remained to be acted on—and the already expressed sense of the Legislature, so variously and strongly, against some of the topics of the resolution, and the consideration of the others during that session, left no doubt in the Speaker's mind, that the only course to save the resolution from *certain death*, was to lay it on the table. For had it not been laid on the table, it would beyond all doubt have been *rejected* on its passage. Mr. Pearson, a Western gentleman, and one of the most talented, sagacious, and leading advocates of the reform of the Constitution and removal of the Seat of Government, as well as other Western gentlemen also, voted in favor of the motion, while those Eastern gentlemen who voted against it, did so, no doubt, with the hope of killing it on its passage.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Arrived, Jan. 31, Steamer Henrietta, with Dry Goods, Groceries and Sack Salt, to Jones Fuller, Hall & Johnson, John Munn, Anson Bailey, John C. Latta, John M. Dobbin, T. Sandford & Co. P. Dailey, W. O. Jeffreys, and others.

Departed, Feb. 3, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton, Flour, Seed, &c., for Lewis Brown, Charles T. Haigh, P. Dailey, C. P. Mallett, and others.

Arrived, Feb. 1st, at 5 P. M., Steamer John Walker, with Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Dry Gooes, &c., to Willkings & Co., John Huske & Son, G. McNeill, Jos. Baker, T. Cochran, A. Kimball, J M. Strong, Jno. MacRae, and John Crow.

Departed, Feb. 2d, at 2 P. M., with Cotton for O. P. Stark.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to January 30.

Brigs L'Amiable Celeste from Havre, Albion from St. Kitts, Hercules from New York, Romp from Charleston, Regulator from Barbadoes, Albert from Portland, Isabella from Charleston, William from St. Vincents. Schrs. Elizabeth & Rebecca from New York, Lydia from do., John Bartlett, 45 days from Newport, in distress, Leopard from Charleston, Ann from New York, Ward from Havana, Regulus from New York, Alice from St. Domingo.

In port on the 25th, 46 Brigs, 24 Schooners.

The Schr. Pearl, on her passage from Wilmington to New York, took fire in the hold, Jan. 11, and was entirely consumed. Crew saved. Her cargo consisted of Cotton, Flaxseed, Naval Stores, &c. and the loss is estimated at $23,000, which was mostly insured.

The brig Premium, from N. York for Wilmington, which was supposed to be lost, put into St. Thomas, in distress. The cargo, all damaged, was sold at auction.

The Steam Mills at Wilmington still busy, and River Lumber saleable.

Sale of Valuable Property.

THE Subscriber having determined to close his business in Fayetteville, will sell, on the 20th day of February, at his Store, his entire stock of

DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

My **HOUSE AND LOT** on Dick Street, with all the Improvements thereon.

Also, a very pleasant SUMMER RESIDENCE four miles from town, on the Murchison Road, known as the Mill Creek House, with 100 acres of LAND, and a very excellent Mill Site thereon; Dam already erected, and immediately at the house a Spring of excellent Water.

Also, Pleasant Hill House, with all the Improvements, say Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, Warehouse, Stable, Dairy, and many other Improvements. The tract contains 200 acres, 40 acres of which are cleared, with a good young Orchard, and all under a good fence. The above is one of the most healthy and pleasant Summer Retreats in this county

Also, One Tract of Land on east side of Cape Fear River, joining John D. Toomer, Esq.

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

Consisting of Side Boards, Beaureaus, Secretary and Book Case, Dining and Tea Tables, Beds Bedsteads, and Bedding, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Fenders and Fire Irons, China, Crockery, and Cut Glass. With a complete assortment of Kitchen Furniture.

Also, Horses, Cows, Hogs, &c.

One 4 horse Wagon and Gear.
One 3 horse do. do
Farming Utensils, &c. &c.
Also, 1 valuable young

Negro Woman & 2 Children

Of good character.

Also, 1 Share of Lafayette Hotel Stock.

Terms of Sale.—All sums under $105, cash. All over $105 and under $300, 90 days. All over $300 and under $500, 3 and 6 months. All over $500, 3, 6, and 9 months.

HENRY L. JONES.

Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1833. 18-tf.

Important Sale of Valuable REAL ESTATE,

In the Town of Fayetteville, No. Carolina.

ON Tuesday the 26th day of March next, at the Town House, or on the pavement in front of the premises, will be sold at Public Auction, the following desirable and very valuable LOTS, viz:

One Lot, corner of Hay and Donaldson streets, 46 feet front on Hay street, running back to Franklin street, being the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, the foundations (which are of stone and very substantial) and the brick thereon included.

Also, five other Lots East of and adjoining the above, each 21 feet front and rear, running back to Franklin street 288 feet.

The above Lots are all situated between the new Lafayette Hotel and Market Square, being in the most valuable business part of the town, the side walks in front handsomely paved and curbed with stone. Indisputable titles will be given.

Terms of Sale—A credit of one, two, three and four years; purchasers to give bonds, bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER,
Agent for Robert Donaldson.

Fayetteville, February 5. 18ts.

To the Public.

I Regret being compelled to notice an absurdity that made its appearance in the last week's Journal, signed H. Balsan, Surgeon Dentist, deprecating the use of human teeth, by saying that there was imminent danger of disease being produced by their insertion, and at the same time endeavoring to gull the public in the belief that the material manufactured by himself, was the only substitute for teeth. I feel it a duty I owe to the public, as well as to myself, to state that it is unfounded. I have been almost daily using human teeth for six or seven years, without ever witnessing the slightest unpleasant effect from their being inserted; during which time, I have inserted a number of mineral incorruptible teeth, all of which failed to give satisfaction. There are many serious objections to the mineral incorruptible teeth, some of which I will endeavor to explain, to the satisfaction of the public.

Objection 1st. There is nothing like animation in their appearance; 2d, there is nothing like congeniality between them and the gum; 3d, and worst of all, their extreme liability to crack. In conclusion to the above remarks, I would refer to Dr Fitch of New York, whose work can be found in almost every Book store.

I therefore caution the public against the serious imposition of any mineral or composition teeth whatever.

I am unable to say whether *his* prejudice proceeds from ignorance or an unwillingness to pay the price which the scarcity and value of human teeth command.

S. M. WHEATON, Dental Surgeon.

February 5. 18tf.

The Editors of the Press and Advertiser in Wilmington, will please publish the above till forbid.

S. M. W.

NASH'S EXCHANGE & LOTTERY OFFICE,
Petersburg, Virginia.

Lotteries soon to be drawn.

VIRGINIA DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY—No. 2.

To be drawn at Richmond, on Friday, the 15th inst.

66 NUMBER LOTTERY—TEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

CAPITAL PRIZES, $30,000, AND $10,000.

LOWEST PRIZE, $12.—Price of Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

VIRGINIA WELLSBURG LOTTERY,

Class No. 2, draws at Richmond, on the 19th inst.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $10,000.

Whole Tickets $4, Halves $2, Quarters $1

Tickets in the above, or other Lotteries soon to be drawn, will be promptly attended to and the Drawings forwarded. Address,

PAUL NASH,
Petersburg, Virginia.

Drawn Numbers in Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, No. 1.

6, 50, 47, 65, 64, 23, 11, 44, 27, 15.
6, 47, 50, Capital Prize of $25,000.

February 5. 18td.

To Rent,

A LARGE LOT on Haymount, adjoining the residence of the Subscriber.

E. J. HALE.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,

25 Hhds New crop MOLASSES,
29 Bags Java Coffee,
10 barrels Cider, For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 5. 17tf.

New Books.

JUST received, John Q. Adams's Poem; History of British India; Match Making; Letters on Magic; The Refugee, by Mrs. Trollope; Worcester's Sketches; Hume, Smollett and Bissett's History of England; Rollin's Ancient History; Josephus; Lee's Memoirs; Rectory of Valehead; Lardner's Encyclopedia, Token & Souvenir; Carpenter's Guide; Family Bibles, cheap; do. elegant; Polyglot do; Watson's Theological Dictionary; Jay's Exercises; Evening do.; Jay's Prayers; Bible Illustrations; Daily Scripture Commentary; Saint's Pocket Book; Bickerstith on Prayer; Bunyan's Come & welcome; Rise & Progress; Allen's Alarm; Cecil's Remains; Beveridge's Religious Exercises; Law's Call; Cruden's & Brown's Concordance; Sacra Privata; Hobart's Sermons on Redemption; Cooke's Essay, Village & Methodist Hymns; Quills; Blank Books; School Books, Paper, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

January 28, 1833.

PROCLAMATION,

By the Governor of N. Carolina.

Whereas by an act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to establish *the Bank of North Carolina*," it is made the duty of the Governor, to issue his proclamation, immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, appointing five Commissioners at each of the places hereinafter named, to open books of subscription for stock in said Bank, amounting to the sum of one million of dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each:—Now I, David L. Swain, Governor of North Carolina, in obedience to the said Act of Assembly, do hereby issue this my proclamation, appointing Edward B. Dudley, Thos. B. Wright, James F. McRee, Owen Holmes and Robert H. Cowan, Commissioners to open books of subscription for the purpose aforesaid at Wilmington. John W. Wright, John H. Hall, Duncan McRae, Edward L. Winslow and Daniel M'Dairmid, at Fayetteville. Thomas Marshall, David W. Borden, Otway Burns, Jeconias Pigott and Benjamin Leecraft, at Beaufort. R. D. Speight, Samuel Simpson, Wm. Hollister, Wm. Gaston and John M. Roberts, at Newbern. Thos. H. Blount, Allen Grist, Abner P. Neal, James Ellison and Eli Hoyt, at Washington. Josiah Collins, Sen., Jos. B. Skinner, David W. Stone, Nathaniel Brewer, and Jonathan H Haughton, at Edenton. Andrew Joiner, Mark H. Pettaway, Edmund B. Freeman, William B. Lockhart and Thomas Burgess, at Halifax. Horatio N. Williams, Benjamin Sutton, John C. McMorine, Miles White and Isaiah Fearing, at Elizabeth City. Joseph R. Lloyd, James W. Clarke, Peter Evans, Exum Lewis and Henry Austin, at Tarborough. Joseph Gales, William Boylan, James Grant, Alfred Jones and Charles L. Hinton, at Raleigh. James Webb, James S. Smith, William A. Graham, Frederick Nash and Alfred Moore, at Hillsborough. George Williamson, Stephen Dodson, Willie Jones, Samuel Watkins and Azariah Graves, at Milton. John M. Morehead, Jesse Lindsay, Henry Humphreys, Robert Maxwell and Jonathan Parker, at Greensborough. John Hill, Charles F. Bagge, Emanuel Shober, Thomas T. Armstrong and Matthew R. Moore, at Salem. David F. Caldwell, Maxwell Chambers, Thomas L. Cowan, Michael Brown and Richard H. Alexander, at Salisbury. John Smith, Clement Marshall, Alexander Little, Adam Lockhart and William Dismukes, at Wadesborough. John Irwin, Eli Springs, William Davidson, William I. Alexander and Samuel McCombs, at Charlotte. Lawson Henderson, Yardry McBee, John Hoke, Daniel M. Forney and Bartlett Shipp, at Lincolnton. William P. Waugh, Edmund Jones, Walter Lenoir, Samuel F. Patterson and James Wellborn, at Wilkesborough. Thomas Walton, Isaac T Avery, Robert Pearson, William Dickson, and John W. Carson, at Morganton. James M. Smith, Samuel Chunn, James W Patton, Richard E. Fortune and Samuel W. Davidson, at Asheville. The books of subscription will be opened at the places aforesaid under the direction of the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, on Monday, the fourth day of February next, and continued open for the space of sixty days thereafter, at the expiration of which time they will be returned to the Executive Department at Raleigh.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at Raleigh, this 18th day of January, A. D. 1833, and of American Independence, the fifty-seventh.

DAVID L. SWAIN.

By the Governor,

W. R. Hill, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan. 22, 1833.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT in conformity to the foregoing Proclamation of the Governor of the State of North Carolina, a Book of Subscription for Stock in the "*Bank of North Carolina*" was opened on Monday, the 4th instant, at the Bank of Cape Fear, in this town, and will at that place be continued open every day during Bank hours, for the space of sixty days from that time, for the purpose aforesaid.

JOHN W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
DUNCAN MAC RAE,
EDWARD L WINSLOW,
DAN'L McDIARMID,
} Commis'rs.

Fayetteville, 5th Feb. 1833 18-13dA.

Bank of Newbern,

January 7th, 1833.

AT the late annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF NEWBERN, on the first Monday of this month,—It was

Resolved, That a Dividend of twenty-five per cent. on each and every Share of the Capital Stock of said Bank be, and the same is hereby declared and made payable to the Stockholders, or their legal Representatives, on and after the first day of March next, under the following rules and regulations, to wit: First—all payments shall be made at the principal Bank to the Stockholder, or his Attorney, duly appointed, on production of the original certificate. Second—Payment of Dividend of Capital shall be evidenced by the receipt of the Stockholder or his Attorney, in a Book prepared for that purpose. Third—All payments of Dividend of Capital shall be endorsed on the Certificate of Stock, by the Cashier at the time of making payment. Fourth—The transfer Book shall be closed on the twentieth day of February next, and remain closed until the first day of March following, and no Share on which a Dividend of Capital may be made, shall thereafter be transferred on the Books of this Bank.

Extract from the Journal of the Stockholders.

JNO W. GUION, *Cashier.*

January 18th, 1833. 17 f.

Notice.

THOSE persons indebted to the late Firm of JAMES & ISAACS, are requested to call at Mr. George H. Dunlap's Counting Room, where Mr Isaacs will give satisfaction. As we have dissolved copartnership we wish the business brought to a close.

DAVID JAMES,
ISAAC ISAACS.

Cheraw, Jan. 28. 7w.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer speaks of eleven members of Congress who are privately taking lessons in French to qualify themselves for foreign missions.

Great Sale of Real Estate.—By a reference to another column of this paper, the public will perceive another evidence of the great and increasing prosperity of this city;—we allude to the sales of real estate—the property of the late William W. Gilbert. —made yesterday and the day before by James Bleecker & Sons Twenty years ago, or thereabouts, the property in question was purchased for *forty thousand dollars.* From the grounds embraced in this purchase, lots have now been sold to the amount of four hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars; and the portion of the estate remaining unsold, in consequence of existing leases, is estimated at upwards of 100,000 dollars. Other property in the upper part of the city, or rather *beyond* the upper part, is rising in proportion. In addition to these facts, the noble blocks and ranges of houses which are rising in spacious and proud magnificence in that direction, afford the most satisfactory evidence, that, Tariff or no Tariff—Nullification or Union, the march of our city is onward, and is not to be impeded by incidents or events of ordinary occurrence or magnitude.—*N. Y. Paper.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

We have been informed that three gentlemen in this city stand ready to give the Corporation security to pay the city $50,000 for the privilege of a rail road to run from Fourteenth street to Wall street,—provided an act of incorporation can be obtained from the legislature for the same length of time with that obtained by the Harlaem Rail Road Company.

PLATTSBURG. N. Y Jan. 11.

A singular case, and one which has produced no little excitement in the neighborhood of the parties, came before Judge Warford for examination, during the last week, in this village, in which two mothers claimed the same child—the one as her legitimate, the other as her illegitimate offspring. The examination occupied nearly two days, and was ably managed by counsel on both sides. The Judge awarded the child to the unmarried woman.

A violent eruption of Mount Etna on the 17th and 18th ult., is stated to have destroyed Brente a town situated nine leagues from Cantania, and containing a population of 10,000 persons.

Some time ago, say about 1829, some merry soul at the eastward nominated Lorenzo Dow as a candidate for the presidency. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Dow wrote to us a request that we would publish his notice declining the honor. We complied, and now refer to it with a view of showing that the writer had something of the spirit of prophecy about him:

"*To the Public.*—Having noticed a piece in sundry papers—going the rounds—nominating by intimation, L. Dow for the next President of the U. States, &c.

Fellow Citizens—I shall not offer myself as a candidate for the Presidency—not viewing my natural and acquired talents adequate to the *approaching awfully *important station from* '33 to '37—though a public character for 35 years and have some little acquaintance with men and things, experimentally. And I hope that no other *Native Citizen* will offer, who is not *fully qualified* for that *important trust* in that period of time!

LORENZO DOW.

December 20th, 1830.

N. B.—Printers thoughout the U. States will please give the above an insertion.

*The Rev. Mr. Dow, as we learn, has inferred from an examination of the prophecies, that this period will be one of general disturbances in the moral and political world."

So Mr. Dow was not considered a candidate; but aside from his modesty, which was altogether commendable, he may now claim higher praise.

Cholera in Maine.—The Portland Courier says—the report that there has been a number of cases of malignant cholera at Hollis, in York county, appears to be confirmed. Dr. Clark, of this city, who has visited several of the patients, says the symptoms agree perfectly with those he witnessed at New York, though he considers the disease of a milder form, and says it yields readily to medicine. Out of the eleven cases which have occurred there this month, six have proved fatal. The remainder were recovering.

SLAVER CAPTURED.—A Spanish brig, with 394 slaves on board was captured by the British Brig of War, Victor, on the south side of the island of Cuba, and sent into Havana on the 14th ult.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North with a cheap and carefully selected assortment of

HATS,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SHOES AND BOOTS.
MEN'S AND BOYS' FUR, CLOTH AND SEAL SKIN CAPS.

He may be found three doors west from the Market House, on the north side of Hay street, where he is prepared to sell bargains, either at wholesale or retail. Merchants and others would do well to call immediately and examine his assortment

Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER.

G. HURLBUTT.

September 25. 99tf-

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c, which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

GROCERIES, For Sale.

15 HHDS prime Muscovado Sugars,
15 do New Orleans Sugar,
16 bbls. single and double refined Loaf Sugar,
2 boxes White Havana do.
60 bags Porto Rico, and Rio Coffee,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Sewing & Seine Twine,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia and Nutmegs,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, in 6lb catty boxes,
Imperial & Gunpowder do. in 2lb cannisters,
1200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum do.
6 casks Cheese,
N. Orleans Molasses, in hhds. and barrels,
10 Hhds W. I. do.
75 kegs Nails,
Dupont's Powder, Shot and bar Lead,
20 tons Swedes Iron,
Epsom & Glauber Salts, Saltpetre, Alum, Brimstone,
Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Red Lead, Span. Brown,
Spanish White, Putty, Pearl Ash,
60 kegs White Lead,
Tin Plate and Iron Wire,
8x10 and 10x12 Window Glass,
Writing and wrapping Paper,
20 crates Crockery, assorted for the country trade.

C. T. HAIGH

October 9, 1832. 1-tf.

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received a part of his Fall Stock, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, consisting in part of

500 pair men's thick BROGANS and SHOES,
300 do. do. calf and kip do. do.
300 do. boys' thick and L. & B. do. do.
500 do. Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes.
1000 do. do. do. Pumps, low price.

ALSO, constantly on hand,

Cotton and Wool Cards,
Wrapping, Writing, & Letter Paper.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1832. 70tf.

GROCERIES.

15,000 Lbs. prime green and Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. good New Orleans Sugar,
A few barrels and half barrels of very superior brown Sugar,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
150 sides sole Leather,
28 best quality Grindstones.

The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for Country produce, on very favorable terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

November 13. §6-tf §

FISH!!

75 Barrels No. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL,
No. 1 SALMON, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

December 24. 12tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low, Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres. Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN.

April 24, 1832. 77-tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70t.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger by fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all cases where business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN

N. B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Packages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1, 1833. (13tf.) H. H.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD beg leave to call the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their

Entire New and Extensive Stock of Seasonable, Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, & Cotton Cards,

Foolscap and Letter Paper,

BLANK BOOKS, SPELLING BOOKS, &c. &c. Now opening at their Store, corner of Exchange Square and Hillsborough Street; which they offer on liberal terms, at WHOLESALE, exclusively.

Their Stock having been selected with care, from the late Sales in New York, they flatter themselves, they can offer inducements, making it worthy the attention of dealers generally. Among their Stock, will be found a

General Assortment of

Superfine Blue and Black Broad Cloths,
Kerseys and Sattinetts,
Brown and bleached Sheetings & Shirtings,
Sup. fancy and common Prints,
Red, white, and green Flannels,
Point, duffle, and rose Blankets,
Tickings and Checks,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Plain and figured Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Cambric Muslins,
5 4 and 6 4 Jackonett Muslins,
Swiss Collars and Capes,
Bobbinett and cotton Laces,
Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets,
Balls Cotton Yarn, &c. &c

Together with a very great variety of Articles, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832 6-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving direct from N. York, their Fall supply of GROCERIES, which comprises a very general assortment of every article in their line.—Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

38 hhds. P. Rico } SUGARS,
20 bbls. loaf and lump }
30 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 ¼ chests Imperial } TEAS,
14 ¼ do. Gunpowder and Hyson }
165 bags prime green } COFFEE,
20 bbls. do do. }
120 ps. heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
42 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
55 boxes Tin Plate,
85 boxes Window Glass,
250 kegs cut Nails,
60 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 bundles hoop and band Iron,
16 ditto German and cast Steel,
150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.
2000 lbs. bar Lead,
75 kegs Dupont's Powder,
3 ceroons Spanish Flotant Indigo,
5 hhds. green Copperas,
60 kegs White Lead,
20 bbls. Tanner's and Lamp Oil,
20 doz. grass and bramble Scythe Blades,
10 do. patent rivetted and Cutting Knives,
Liverpool and Alum Salt.

With a general assortment of Patent Medicines, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6tf.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by

CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf.

SHOES, &c.

50 Cases now landing, consisting of a general assortment fresh from the manufactories, suitable for the country trade.

—ALSO—

200 Reams Wrapping Paper.

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

AN unusually large supply of GARDEN SEEDS, of every description, raised by J. L. Belden of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and of the growth of 1832, just received and for sale by

J. CAMPBELL.

January 1, 1833 13-f

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention,* and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers

JOSEPH BAKER.

HENRY HORN

OFFERS for sale, at the store recently occupied by Mr. W. Whitehead, East of the Planter's Hotel,

50 Bags prime green Coffee
10 hhds Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar
10 do. prime retailing Molasses
3 do. Syrup for family use
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt
500 sacks do do
Alum, Cadiz and Blown do
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted
12 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted
Sheet and Hoop Iron
German, blistered and cast Steel,
75 sets Wagon Boxes
600 pieces Castings, assorted
1600 lbs. Cotton Yarn
1000 lbs. Bar Lead
40 bags buck and drop Shot
15 kegs Orange and Dupont's FFF Powder
Pepper, Spice, Race and Ground Ginger, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Pearl Ash, Window Glass, Candles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wool and Fur Hats, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, Blue Wire, Trace Chains, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Stone Jugs, Bar Soap, and Starch,

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. The highest prices will be paid for country produce.

Nov. 6. 5-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DALLEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,

HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.

15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21st 1832 99-tf

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Wilkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 800-tf

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST received, by the late arrivals, the following GOODS

Which we offer on very accommodating terms:-

10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars, bright and a good grain,
3 do and 10 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum,
30 bags high scented Rio Coffee,
20 do. Porto Rico do,
35 do. St. Domingo do.,
10 bbls. Jamaica do.,
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Cassia Sweet Malaga Wine,
5 do. Marseilles Madeira do.,
3 do. Teneriffe do.,
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very prime,
Cotton Bagging, Saltpetre, Alum and Madder.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832. [3-tf.]

The Subscriber,

OFFERS for sale at the Store recently occupied by Mr. O. P. Stark—

8 Hhds and 12 bbls good Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
10 hhds Molasses,
7 tons assorted Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
40 pieces good Hemp Bagging, 42 inches wide,
25 coils of Bale Rope,
100 lbs. Twine,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
Dupont's Gun Powder,
German and Blistered Steel,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Alum,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Saltpetre and Pearlash,
Gum Shellac and Logwood,
Superfine Flour, and Bacon,
Salt of different qualities, some as low price as 25 cents per bushel.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Oct. 15. 2-tf

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this County, a dark mulatto Negro Man, who says his name is Wm. Freeman, and that he is a free man. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 or 25 years of age. He has since acknowledged that his name is DEMPS, and that he belongs to Sam. Shaw of Wake County. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 13. 6tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice,* That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public, that he is now opening in the new brick Tenement erected by John Kelly, Esq., North West Corner of Market Square, a very handsome and extensive assortment of

New Goods,

carefully selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the *latest importations.* His stock which is unusually complete, embraces a great variety of new and fashionable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, fine CUTLERY, CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, which he confidently asserts will equal in point o quality, any Goods ever offered in this market, and all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms.—Country Merchants and retail purchasers generally, will find it their interest to call and examine his stock which comprises in part the following, viz.

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony Cloths,
Extra super London blue and black ditto,
Ditto do. light and dark green, brown & olive green,
Dark, Oxford and steel mixt do., very cheap,
Ditto super London black Cassimere,
A large assortment of fine and common Sattinetts,
Some extra super do., very cheap,
White Jeans, Imperial Cord and Rouen Cassimeres,
Pittsburg & bang-up Cords, Beaverteen & Moleskins,
Silk Velvet, Marseilles, Valentia and Swansdown Vesting,
Green, red and white Flannels, fine and common,
White Gauze do., really fine and Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Floor Cloths, oil do., various patterns,
Irish Linen in whole and demi pieces, very superior and unusually cheap,
Ditto do Sheetings, birds-eye and Russia Diaper,
Heavy Marseilles Counterpanes, col'd do
Low priced and super quality Bed Ticking,
Apron Checks, fine and common, Furniture do. and curtain Calicoes,
Gig top Nankeen, a very superior article for that purpose,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets, goat's hair do.
Fine and common Circassians and Bombazetts,
Super Bombazines and London imitation painted Muslins,
Ditto Oriental fancy Plaid and Drapery Muslins.
Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Book and Mull do.
Fine and common Cambrics, Bishop Lawn,
Silesia do., Brown Holland and Fustians,
Pink, green, yellow, blue and dark col'd Cambrics,
Linen Cambric, very fine; do. Hdkfs. plain & bord'd,
Bobbinett and thread Laces, Edgings, Insertions, Quillings, &c &c.
Very rich bl'k and white fig'd Lace Veils, large size,
Super blond Gauze do. white and green,
Beautiful Adelaide lace Collars and open Capes,
Rich gauze Hdkfs, Marabon, scollop and crape do.
Do. do. Scarfs, Prague and Damask Hdkfs,
Rich scarlet, black and white merino Shawls, extra large sizes and very cheap,
Thibet wool and worsted Shawls, printed borders,
Gentlemen's silk and patent gum elastic Suspenders,
Do. silk Hdkfs.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' silk, cotton, and worsted Hosiery, assorted, do. do. Gloves and white Berlin do.
A very extensive selection of Silks, unusually low, including all the most fashionable colours,
Favaroni's best Italian Lustring, Matteoni's do., superior lustre,
Gros de-Naps, Swiss and de-Berlin, of all colors and shades, cheaper than any before offered in this market,
Pink, green, yellow, white, blue, and straw colored Florences and Satins,
White and black Satin, green Silk, suitable for Calashes; do. black Serge,
White and yellow marking Canvass, patent Thread all colors,
Best Italian sewing Silk; Saddler's do and Twist do
Cap and bonnet Ribbons, a great variety; Taffetas and Gauze do.
Rich Belt Ribbons; bonnet Wire and Trimmings,
3 cases fine Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, some entirely new style, very cheap,
Imitation Flowers, a great variety,
Worsted & silk Braids, silk Cords, Gimps, Ribbon-Wire, Capes, Lacets, and P. Robes,
Some beautiful (real French) 6 4 merino Cloths of the most desirable colors, for ladies' Dresses and Habits, colors warranted genuine,
Light, dark, green, brown, olive, light blue, claret, dark and fawn colored merino Circassians for dresses, very fine,
A very extensive assortment of Calicoes, selected from the *latest* importations, choice style and very cheap,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *unusually low,*
Heavy Cottenades for Negro clothing,
Ladies' and Misses' prunella, morocco, seal and leather Shoes.
Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Shoes and Pumps,
Fine and common Brogans and Shoes,
Gentlemen's fashionable satin, beaver & fine fur Hats,
Ditto drab do, very cheap,
Boys' fancy Caps and fine fur Hats,
Gentlemen's heavy silk and cotton Umbrellas, finished in the best style and uncommonly cheap,
Ladies' light do. and Parasols, assorted,
Gentlemen's fashionable Stocks, a great variety and very cheap,
Perfumery, Essences, Oils, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Pomatum, Powder Puffs, vestimental Soap, Indelible Ink, &c. &c.
A general supply of Drugs and Medicines, most commonly called for,
Table Knives and Forks, a great variety,
Desert ditto, of various qualities,
Do. do. ivory handles, with best sabre blades, and balance handles in sets complete,
Do. do. lower qualities, and sets of Carvers & Steel,
Pen Knives and pocket do., a great variety, with 2, 3 and 4 blades, some very superior with pearl and shell handles,
Razors of various qualities, some superior in cases,
Ladies' best refined steel Scissors and gentlemen's pocket do.
Edge Tools, cast steel Axes, Adzes, large sizes, saw Setts, Nut Crackers, patent Augers, spike Gimlets and cast steel Awls,
Locks, iron rim, closet, bastard and fine plate cupboard, till and chest, brass do. and Padlocks,
Cast steel Plane Irons, coach Wrenches & Bed Keys,
Knobs, plated, brass and glass, a great variety,
Cloak and curtain Pins, Escutcheons and do. Pins,
Hinges, Pullies, powder Flasks, shot Belts, sportsmen's Bags, gun Locks and Worms, percussion Caps, screw Drivers and wood Screws, brass Nails and brass stair Rods and Eyes,
Hand and mill Saws, c. & s. Files, Hammers,
Bells, polished house, sleigh, hand and cow Bells,
Snuffers, Trays and steel do., japaned Trays, Waiters and bread Baskets,
Tea Kettles, Britannia coffee and tea Pots,
Plated and Britannia tea and table Spoons,
Steelyards, Squares, iron steel blades and Compasses,
Tin and brass Cocks keyed, some extra large sizes, for Hydrants, &c.
Full plated stirup Irons and bridle Bits,
Saddles and Bridles, extra stirup & bridle Leathers,
An assortment of gig, riding and sportsmen's fancy Whips,
Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China, 72 pieces complete, smaller do., a great variety and unusually cheap.
A very extensive assortment of plain and rich cut Glass Ware, comprizing a variety of articles rarely to be found in this market.

☞All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 28, 1832. 94tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has now on hand and is receiving a general assortment of

GOODS,

In the Store of the late Thomas Fuller, and recently occupied by the Subscriber, to which he invites all those wishing to supply themselves with the following articles to call and examine his stock, which he intends to sell at the lowest market price for cash or produce:—

15 Hhds. SUGAR, Porto Rico and New Orleans
5000 lbs green St. Jago Coffee,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
German, Blistered and Cast Steel,
192 pieces heavy Dundee and Tow Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides best sole Leather,
500 lbs. Harness Leather,
300 lbs. Skirting and Bridle Leather,
50 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
600 bushels Alum Salt,
600 bushels Cadiz do.,
126 sacks Liverpool do.,
50 kegs Nails and Brads,
10 bags Spice,
5 do Pepper,

An assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Cutlery, Blacksmith's Tools, Saddlers' Tools, and Wool Cards, ready made Clothes and Clothing received and produce, by

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Loaf Sugar, &c

JONES FULLER.

October 29. §4-tf.§

NEW GOODS.

C. P. MALLETT has just received his Fall & WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of

Super & common Cloths, Cassimeres & Satinetts,
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do, a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c &c.

Nov 20

New and Cheap Fancy Goods

H. CAMPBELL, JR.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his friends and the Public, that he will still remain at the old Stand, on the North side of Hay-street, Fayetteville, doors above the Market House, where he is receiving a large supply of

Fall and Winter Goods

comprising all that is New and Fashionable, carefully selected by himself, in New York and Philadelphia; and is now determined to sell very low for Cash, Wholesale and Retail

It is particularly requested, that all those who have been so often called on for payment of their accounts, and have hitherto neglected to do so, will now make immediate payment, as it is necessary that all old accounts should be settled without any

H. CAMPBELL.

N. B.—**Daily Expected,** A large Assortment of all kinds of SILK THREAD LACE, New Style of Goods for Ladies' Dresses; IMPERIAL TEA, in Canisters, LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, &c. &c., with great variety of other Articles too tedious to enumerate. H. C

Fayetteville, 18th Sept., 1832. 98

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Wine And old Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and offers for sale the following articles, viz:

75 Bags Porto Rico COFFEE,
20 Hhds. St. Croix, P. R and N. O. Sugar,
Fresh Imperial, Gunpowder, Souchong, and Hyson Teas, in half and quarter chest canisters suitable for families,
Choice *old* Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines,
Superior *old* Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cognac Brandy (Seiguette Brand) in pipes quarter casks, warranted pure as imported
Holland Gin Swan Brand) old Jamaica Rum Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavor
Fresh Raisins, Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Oil, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Mace, Cassia, Pimento, and London Mustard,
London Brown Stout Porter in pint & quart bottles
Philadelphia do do and Ale in do.
Stoughten's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon rup, Sweet Chocolate and fine Table Boxes,
Demyjohns assorted sizes, Wine and Porter Bottles
25 Barrels double refined Loaf Sugar,
50 do Loaf and Lump do,
125 kegs cut Nails and Brads assorted,
15 bags English and American Wrought Nails ed,
Duponts' Powder, bar Lead, and Shot,
3500 lbs. Sole Leather, small sides weighing 15 to 18 lbs.
25 Boxes Soap, White Lead, Paints, Window Glass
5,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders *best* Chewing and Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, Indigo, Chalk, Coffee, Tobacco,
Spanish White, Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits Turpentine and Lamp Black, &c. &c

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1832 §94-tf§

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Market, Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.